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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,106	12/10/2004	Ivo Volpato	NAG-10002/50	5318
25006	7590	07/11/2007	EXAMINER	
GIFFORD, KRASS, SPRINKLE, ANDERSON & CITKOWSKI, P.C.			DRODGE, JOSEPH W	
PO BOX 7021			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
TROY, MI 48007-7021			1723	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/518,106	VOLPATO ET AL.
	Examiner Joseph W. Dodge	Art Unit 1723

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 27-42 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 27-42 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/04/06/05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 30 "woven non woven" is confusing, which type fabric is claimed?

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- .1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 27-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kopf patent 6,139,746 (incorporating disclosure of Kopf patent 5,868,930) in view of Weimer patent 5,998,222 and Baeumner et al patent 6,576,460. Kopf discloses a process for decontaminating a liquid food, such as milk [claim 38], contaminants comprising hormones or toxins [claim 33], using a combination of separation steps incorporating separation by polymer membrane (see especially column 8, line 44- column 10, line 44). Column 9 incorporates disclosure of various patents including '930 for membrane details, 930 disclosing polymeric membrane materials (column 12, lines 29-51 and column 15, lines 32-43). The surfaces of the membranes used are immersed in the liquids being purified as they pass through the membranes (column 9, lines 24-45 and column 17, lines 12-20). The membranes are "immersed" in the sense that their surfaces are completely covered by the disclosed cross-flow of liquid there-across.

The claims differ in requiring the membranes to incorporate antibodies specific to the contaminants and that are chemically conjugated through a linker. Weimer teaches removal of contaminants from milk and other liquids by sorption to such antibodies chemically conjugated and linked (column 5, line 10 – column 6, line 43) to substrates (sorption beads); while Baeumner teaches such sorption to a membrane surface in the quantifying of biological contaminants in testing of liquid food products (especially column 8, line 25-column 10, line 17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have augmented the Kopf process, by modifying the membranes to incorporate such conjugated and linked antibodies, as taught by Weimer and Baumner,

in order to produce liquid foods which are safer for human consumption and pose fewer health risks.

Membrane materials such as nylon and woven or non-woven fabrics are listed at column, lines of the incorporated Kopf '930 patent for claims 28-30.

For claims 31 and 32, amino-containing side chains on amino acid linkers or conjugated groups are taught by Weimer at column 8, lines 13-15.

For claim 34, removal of bacterial or viral contaminants exemplified by salmonella are taught by Weimer at column 4, lines 26-29.

Operation for periods of up to hours are taught in the examples of Weimer (column 9, lines 10-11) for claims 35 and 36, agitation or stirring is generally not taught by the references for claim 37.

Use of polyclonal antibodies is taught by Weimer at column 6, lines 65-67 for claim 39.

For claims 40-42, Kopf '746 discloses that the forms and types of membranes employed may vary widely (column 9, lines 24-50).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Drodge at telephone number 571-272-1140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Roy Sample, can be reached at 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the examining group where this application is assigned is

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571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either private PAIR or Public PAIR, and through Private PAIR only for unpublished applications. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JWD

July 3, 2007

Joseph Dodge
JOSEPH DODGE
PRIMARY EXAMINER